

Italy Declares War on Austria-Hungary; Germany Announces She Stands by Ally

MRS. KELLY BEGS HER DAUGHTER TO COME HOME

Return and Be Girl That
Came from Convent,
Mother Prays.

ILL FROM WATCHING OVER EUGENIA

"Dickie" Warner Laughs at
Charges Against Girl—Puts
Blame on Another Woman.

Mrs. Edward Kelly last night told the story of the events leading up to her applying for a warrant for the arrest of her daughter Eugenia as an incorrigible child. In it she makes clear that she seeks only the safety and happiness of her daughter and resented no extreme measures only when all other means failed.

It was not easy to take the step she did take; the resulting notoriety has not been pleasant, but her daughter's battles are her battles, she says, and she purposes to fight them.

All she asks is that her daughter return to her home and live as a normal, healthy, young American girl should live. She asks her to lead no delinquent life. When she comes home there will be no reproaches; everything will start as on a clean slate.

By MRS. EDWARD KELLY.

When my little daughter came home from the convent of the Sacred Heart, she was the dearest and sweetest little girl in the world. Not spoiled, careful, neat, she was the dearest child mother ever had. She was considerate of everybody. Why, if a maid was ill it was Eugenia who would make her a cup of tea and take it upon herself to nurse her. I was proud of her, and happy.

And many a mother among my friends envied me. Their daughters, unfortunately, if ever they were.

Since she began travelling with the crowd that she now associates with all that has changed. She has become unrecognizable. The soft-eyed, little girl has become loud-mouthed. Where she was gentle she is rough. Where she was kind and considerate she is brutally inconsiderate. Where she was refined she is vulgar.

Why, right here in this house, right in this very room, she has used language to me that I refused to speak in court. I would not repeat it now.

And she was a girl who never spoke of vulgar language. At first they called her a liar, and then...

I hope, I pray, that the change is only temporary. I want the dear little girl that came home to me from the convent to come home to me again and take her place here with me.

I have been criticized, and a lawyer in this case tried to insinuate that I was seeking to have this child "put back" as an institution that I might profit from her estate. Judge Hoar stepped in. I do not want her estate. I have enough of my own and plenty, and I have not hesitated or scrupled in spending it for her benefit as I should have done and as I shall continue to do if she will let me.

Hard Fight for Year.

It was not an easy thing for me to swear to the complaint on which she was arrested. It would not be easy for any mother. Any mother can appreciate how I felt. It was the sorriest day of my life. But what could I do? It was no easy, no ill-considered, step. For more than a year I have fought this fight. I have fought until I have worn myself down and brought on nervous indigestion. Every step, every argument, every kindness—everything done and affection could suggest I tried. All failed.

Then I had to act. It was a desperate case. It required a desperate remedy. I could not in all conscience stand aside and see my daughter go down to ruin, and that is what Broadway spells to—any child that is starting as she does, and smugly say, "Well, I did my best" and be sorry for myself. I couldn't do that. It might be the easier way, but—

How this child began to get tied up with the crowd that she has been going with I do not know. I wish that I did. Everybody in New York, though, everybody in Broadway—knew all about it before I did. I don't know why folks did not come to me and tell me some of these things. I suppose it is because folks here in New York become too thoroughly addicted to minding their own business because they fear becoming involved in some way.

Why, even when hints did come to

THE LUSITANIA SURVIVORS IN QUEENSTOWN—FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DISASTER TO REACH AMERICA.



SOME OF THE LIFEBOATS IN WHICH LUSITANIA SURVIVORS REACHED QUEENSTOWN.

LANDSDOWNE AND CURZON ENTER BRITISH CABINET

Sir E. Carson Slated for
Lord Chancellorship—
Aid for Sir E. Grey.

London, May 24.—The new British Cabinet, according to "The Times," will have as members both Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader.

The newspaper also states that the acceptance of office by the Marquis of Lansdowne was due to the urgent necessity of giving relief to Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.

Lord Lansdowne was Foreign Secretary in the last Unionist administration, and as Sir Edward Grey is troubled with an affection of the eyes, which compels him to take an occasional holiday in the country, it was necessary to find a qualified substitute to act during his absence from the almost unending strain that has been placed on Sir Edward's shoulders since the outbreak of the war.

It is assumed that Sir Edward Carson will become Lord High Chancellor of the exchequer in the coming department. He is still undecided and that they are making Premier Asquith much trouble. It seems to be certain that Admiral Lord Fisher, who has gone into the country, will not return to the Admiralty, and it is rumored that he will be succeeded as First Sea Lord by Admiral Sir Henry Boscawen Jackson, former chief of the war staff and best known in connection with the introduction and development of wireless telegraphy in the navy.

There will, it seems to be a likelihood that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will go to the War Office as Minister of Munitions. "The Daily Mail" backed by "The Times" still demands that some kind of national service be organized, and urges that a supply of the proper ammunition is the most urgent need of the day.

Arnold White, a well-known publicist, writes to "The Daily Express" today, saying that if Lord Fisher is to return to the Admiralty, "it will be to his own ruin." Mr. White says he told Lord Fisher that he had broken up one Cabinet, and asked him if he was going to break up a second. To this Lord Fisher is quoted as having said:

"What are Cabinets to me? My business is to kill Germans enough to prevent Germany from winning this war. To kill Germans is the affair of seamen and soldiers, not of Parliaments and Cabinets. Therefore I will work with neither Churchill nor Balfour as the head of the Admiralty."

"The Daily Mail" returns editorially today to its attack on Earl Kitchener. "The Grenada railway accident," it says, "terrible as it was, does not represent more than one-quarter or one-fifth of a single day's casualties among our soldiers at the front. These men, as we have high authority for saying, are being killed and wounded at this awful rate largely, but not entirely, because we have the wrong kind of shell. Some members of the public and of course the rival newspapers are angry that we should

BECKER TO GET ANOTHER TRIAL IS COURT REPORT

Higher State Tribunal Said
Again to Favor Convicted
Rosenthal Slayer.

Charles Becker, twice convicted of causing the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, is, according to gossip that persists in legal circles, to get yet another trial. The Court of Appeals, according to this gossip, has again found that he was improperly convicted.

The opinion of the court on this case has been expected for some time, and probably will be handed down before the adjournment for the summer recess. According to the rumor, the court will, as in the last case, be divided, the majority holding that the government failed. The ground for this finding, it is understood, is that the evidence in the case, taken as a whole, does not show Becker's guilt beyond that reasonable doubt which the law accords to all prisoners. Another weakness is the quality of the evidence against Becker.

There are grounds that were urged in the opinion of the court on the first Becker conviction, the majority opinion then being that many of the state's witnesses were unworthy of belief. If Becker gets a reversal and is again placed on trial he will be the first man to face a third jury after being twice convicted. Noxious, arrested as the murderer of Mrs. Adams, was convicted once and acquitted after the Court of Appeals had granted a new trial. Dr. Kennedy, convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, had the conviction set aside and two other juries disagreed.

Think Becker Will Go Free.

Justice Seahy, who presided at the second Becker trial, is now a mem-

ber of the Court of Appeals, so that the opinion, or opinions, will be given by six justices.

Lawyers who have followed the Becker case believe that, in the event of a new trial, Becker will never go to the chair. The state's case was badly riddled, in the opinion reversing the first conviction, and for a time there was some doubt as to whether it could be traced sufficiently to warrant its being again placed before a jury. Everything it could produce was put in, and it is not thought likely that any new evidence of value will be forthcoming now.

A few days ago Mrs. Becker returned from school and was having a nap on a sofa in her new home, at 2294 University Avenue, when suddenly there appeared to her her husband. He wore a convict's uniform, nor was there a look of prison pallor upon his face. Instead, he was dressed neatly in a blue suit and wore a new Panama hat.

Mrs. Becker believed that the dream in a good omen for the home to which she moved last week. The old house at 3228 Oliveville Avenue, which her husband never occupied, she regarded as somewhat of a "haunted," and when she had an opportunity to leave it and live in the same building with her sisters, the Misses Lynch, she lost no time moving.

The reports that a big sum of money

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KING OF GREECE SUFFERS RELAPSE AFTER OPERATION

Temperature Rises to 103.2
—Specialist Summoned
from Berlin.

Athens, May 23.—King Constantine of Greece, who is ill with pleurisy, became more feverish after undergoing an operation yesterday, his temperature increasing to 101.8 and later to 103.2.

Paris, May 23.—A dispatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency says that after a conference of the Greek Cabinet ministers with the physician treating King Constantine, it was decided to telegraph to Berlin for a specialist. The King's fever increased yesterday and an urgent operation was considered necessary.

Premier Gounaris, it was said, has given up his contemplated voyage to Saloniki.

A dispatch from Athens to the "Intransigent" says that Professor Friedrich Kraus, of Berlin, who is familiar with the King's condition, has been requested to go immediately to the Greek capital.

The latest bulletin from the sick chamber indicating that the temperature of the King had risen caused the greatest anxiety in Athens. Crown Prince George is at his father's bedside.

Other dispatches from Athens comment on the fact that the twenty-five-year-old prince is very close to ex-Premier Venizelos, who resigned the Premiership last March because King Constantine did not approve of his wackish policy, and that he is very friendly to the nations of the Triple Entente.

London, May 23.—A message from Athens to Reuters' Telegram Company says that Professor Kraus, of Berlin, who has been summoned to the Greek capital for a consultation on the illness of King Constantine, is already acquainted with his majesty, having treated him during his visits to Berlin. Professor Kraus will travel through Vienna, Bucharest and Dodecanthos, where the Greek torpedo boat destroyer Panther will await him. The Greek government has requested the authorities of the countries through which the professor will pass to use every effort to accelerate his journey.

This morning's bulletin was posted on the street corners and on the newspaper bulletin boards and attracted a crowd of readers. The King's illness engrosses the attention of all circles in Athens, where it has provoked sympathy and apprehension.

AMERICANS TO AID ITALY

Red Cross Section on Way to
Austria Offers Services.

Genoa, May 23.—The American section of the Red Cross which arrived here aboard the steamer Canopo may see service with the Italian army. This section was on its way to Budapest, but learning of the state of war in Italy the Americans telegraphed the Italian government placing themselves at the disposal of Italy.

London, May 23.—The Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio, is still in Rome so far as is known. They have waited to the last, doubters in the hope that some way might be found to prevent a clash at arms. They will receive safe conduct when they do leave; and so far as Germans and Austrians resident in Italy are concerned, every effort has been made to see them safely out of the country.

On the other hand, most alarming reports have been received from the Italian border towns that Italian residents in the Austrian Tyrol are experiencing great difficulty in returning to Italy, and in many cases have been placed under arrest.

Vatican Problem Solved.

According to the "Giornale d'Italia," the problem concerning the diplomats

Teutonic Allies Formally Notified That Hostilities Will Begin To- day, and Military Leaders Plan First Blow.

MARTIAL LAW IN PROVINCES

Opposing Armies Half Mile Apart, but
Neither Knows Where Other Will
Strike—Triple Entente Now a
Quadruple Alliance.

AUSTRIAN MENACE FORCES WAR, ITALY SAYS IN DECLARATION

Vienna, May 23 (Via Amsterdam).—The Italian Ambassador to Austria, the Duke of Avarna, this afternoon presented to Baron von Burian, the Austrian-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the following declaration of war:

"Vienna, May 23, 1915.

"Conformably with the orders of His Majesty, the King, his august sovereign, the undersigned Ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, the following communication:

"Declaration has been made, as from the fourth of this month, to the imperial and royal government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the imperial and royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

"The government of the King, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations.

"His Majesty, the King, declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His Excellency, the Foreign Minister, that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the imperial and royal Ambassador at Rome, and he will be obliged to his excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him.

"AVARNA."

Rome, May 23.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. With the issuance of the general mobilization order, the Italian Government issued a proclamation declaring war on Austria, which officially will begin to-morrow.

Prior to this, and after a long consultation, the Ministers of War and Marine proclaimed all the provinces bordering on Austria and the islands and coast towns of the Adriatic in a state of war, which was equivalent to the establishment of martial law, the step usually preceding the formal declaration.

Although drastic action has been looked for momentarily, Italians of all classes have been electrified by the swiftly moving events. Great crowds gathered around the Quirinal early this morning to await the ministers, who called on the king to discuss the situation and sign decrees.

When Premier Salandra and Signor Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, left the palace the people cheered them enthusiastically. The troops changing guards at the royal palace were the object of a stirring manifestation amid "Vivas" for the army and for war.

Commanders in Council.

GERMANY ANNOUNCES STAND WITH AUSTRIA

London, May 24.—A Berlin official dispatch, received by way of Amsterdam and dated May 23, says:

"The Italian government to-day caused to be declared, through the Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian government, the Duke of Avarna, that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The Italian government by this inescapable attack against the Dual Monarchy has also broken, without right or without ground, her alliance with Germany.

"The loyal relationship existing conformably with the treaty between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire, and still more firmly welded by the comradeship of arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and the desertion to the enemies' camp. The German Ambassador, therefore, has received instructions to leave Rome conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador."

When the first blow will be struck cannot be foretold, but after many months of preparation the army, which has been greatly strengthened, and the navy are ready for whatever task may be set for them. Exceedingly strong forces are in position all along the Austro-Italian frontier, on the Austrian side of which feverish preparations have been going on the last few days to make the fortifications as impregnable as possible and to clear the way for effective artillery action.

"Austrian and Italian forces are facing each other, at some places only a half-mile apart," says a dispatch from the border. "The forces at the front are estimated at a million men on each side. The Austro-German headquarters staff has arrived at Trent, and the Austrians have mounted artillery in the Stelvio Pass, which is still covered with snow. A continuous stream of troops from the Tyrol is arriving near the Swiss-Italian frontier."

The German Ambassador, Prince von Bulow, and the Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio, are still in Rome so far as is known. They have waited to the last, doubters in the hope that some way might be found to prevent a clash at arms. They will receive safe conduct when they do leave; and so far as Germans and Austrians resident in Italy are concerned, every effort has been made to see them safely out of the country.

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